Bubecriptions to THE BUN may be made through the Purchasing Department of the American Exes Company at any place where that Company Les en agency. Agents will give a money order eight for subscriptions, and will forward the new order attached to an order to send the sper for any stated time, free of any charge, exept the usual fee for issuing the order.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication that to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases

#### Stick to the Great Issue!

A This year's Presidential fight is a square attle between the Democratic regulars on ne side and the Republican regulars on the other. There is no room for guerrillas In either line of battle, and their participasion would only add an element of weakness and discord. This is especially true of the Democracy; for its legions are fighting n a straightout Democratic fashion, apealing to every patriotic Democratic instinct and principle, upon the cast of one supreme issue, which engulfs every collateral question and strikes with irresistible force and intensity the great body of Amercan voters.

In its essence, this one issue is Democracy. To comprehend it, to be interested in it and stirred by it, we must recognize and revere the animating purposes of the great founders of the imperishable party of civil freedom. To profess Democracy is to win votes. As we have said, there is no place in the fight for guerrillas, time servers, or mercenaries. The only function which they could possibly perform would be to distract the party from the one grave and winning issue, and to import others of inferior qual-

Ity, about which Democrats are not all

egreed. This is not the year for such sterile ontroversies. There is more important

With the Republicans the case is somewhat different. They have nothing to lose and, perhaps, a great deal to gain, by shifting the issue. While in the Eastern manufacturing States their orators can, with telling force, appeal to the protection-1st sentiment of thousands of American mechanics, other orators in the States of the West can at the same time invoke war memories which are still potent there. Thus, in each section of the country CARTER'S spellbinders. backed by the Republican newspapers and the Republican literary bureau, can select whatever issue may best suit the needs and necessities of the canvass in that quarter. From the confusion which would necessarily ensue, and from the interjection of outside and unnecessary questions of an extra hazardous political character, many conservative voters, inclining always toward the party in power as the one of approved afety, might withhold their support from the Democratic candidates. This is a condition of things most to be feared in the three critical States of New York, New Jer-

sey, and Connecticut. · But with the Force bill accepted as the only really important issue of the fight, the Republicans would be compelled to meet, face to face and without the possibility of scape from it, this question fatal to any hold which otherwise they might have upon public confidence. The overwhelming maority of the voters in certainly thirty of the forty-four States are utterly opposed to the Force bill or to any revival of it ough the election of candidates pledged to its support. By no chicanery of political tactics; by no outlay of campaign money, however lavish; by no appeals to prejudices or passions, however strenuous, and by no labors, however diligent or ingenious, ald the rising tide of popular rebuke be stayed against the party responsible for

this un-American enormity. That's why we say that this year's Presidential contest is a straight-out and stand up fight between two bodies of political gulars, in which guerrillas and merceharies have no place.

## The Mugwump Again.

Yesterday the New York Times, for eight ears past the particular organ of the Mugwump anti-Democratic movement in this State, published its view upon renewing the attempt to dislodge the regular emocracy from the management of the New York city Government:

"Elimple addition, fortified by the deductions of logic it seems to us, should determine the question whether nocratic municipal nominations in opposition to nmany Hall should be made in this city this fall, "If the organization opposed to Tammany Hail can cil 90,000 votes, if an inspection of its rolls in the parious districts convinces the managers of the organimation that at least 90,000 voters sympathize with its aims, and intend this year to act with it, then by all cans a Mayoralty candidate in opposition to Tam-

One effect of the local conflict would be the bring ing out of the vote. Undoubtedly the Presidential vote would be very large if Tammany were really and seri-

But if there is no reasonable expectation of more than forty or fifty thousand votes for the opposition ticket, it would be better to let opposition simmer in the pot until it gets stronger. A puny and futile oppo-sition would merely serve to make the chieftains of Tammany more bold and Insolent, and to dishearten ns who long to see the tiger's pelt hung on the fence to dry."

This means the revival of the Mugwump programme which culminated in the memorable attempt to cut the throat of the New York city Democracy in 1890, right under the shadow of the impending Force bill. To start such a campaign anew, when the Democracy of the State is strained to the utmost to accomplish the task imposed upon it of giving New York's electoral vote to CLEVELAND and STEVENSON, must be construed as an act of either hostility or indifference to the for

tunes of the national ticket. The Times makes its contemplated Mugwump movement depend for the present upon the number of sympathizing votes estimated to be in sight. Its actual appearance is, therefore, as yet problematical; but this demonstration can but have one certain and unconditional effect in tending to lessen the value generally attached to Mr. CLEVELAND'S recent assurance to Mr. Mun-PHY, Mr. CROKER, and Lieutenant-Governor SHEEHAN that henceforth he is to be counted as a Democrat and an enemy to their snemies. It is almost unnecessary to add that this revives a danger of the highest gravity to the success of the Democratic didates for President and Vice-President.

It would have been better evidently if Mr. CLEVELAND had put his agreement into writing, visible to all, so that all possibility of questioning his intentions ould be entirely stamped out. It night be well for Mr, CLEVELAND to devote

Though directed particularly to the Democrats of the Empire State, it would be received as addressed to the Democracy of the Union. And we will venture to say it would put more winning life into the canvass than a dozen letters of acceptance.

#### San Diego's Celebration.

Three centuries and a half have passed

since JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO, a Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain, sailed from Acapulco above the parallel that now divides California from Mexico and discovered the harbor of San Diego. CABRILLO hoped to enter the "Strait of America," as the waterway believed to exist between the Pacific and the Atlantic had been called, in anticipation of its expected discovery. Two years earlier, in 1540, FRANCISCO ALARCON had been sent in quest of it by the Vicerov of Mexico, but his voyage led him up the Gulf of California. In 1542 CABRILLO renewed the search with two vessels, the San Salvador and Vitoria, and although he did not find the waterway, he made other explorations

which have immortalized his name. It was on the 28th of September, 1542, that, coasting northward, he found a harbor which he called San Miguel. The latitudes in Cabrillo's description of his voyage are wrong, so that there is great difficulty in identifying the places named. Some writers, like HENSHAW and TAYLOR, hold that the San Mignel of CABRILLO was what is now known as San Pedro Bay; but NAVARRETE concluded that it was San Diego, and this opinion has been sustained by the very high authority of Mr. H. H. BANCBOFT, and is the one taken in the coming celebration at San Diego.

The ships of Cabrillo remained six days at San Miguel, and during that time "a very great gale blew from the westsouthwest and south-southwest, but the port being good they felt nothing." The natives were suspicious of the strangers, whom they called Guacamal; and they wounded with arrows three of a party that had landed to fish. Thence CABRILLO sailed for three days along the coast, noting its contour and the high mountain range, until he reached two islands, to which he gave the names of his vessels. The island now called San Catalina and the bay of San Pedro were duly found, and six leagues further brought them, on the 9th of October, to the bight of Santa Monica. Eight leagues further on they reached an Indian town, whose people visited them in canoes and which they named Pueblo de las Canons, although the natives called it Xucu, and their visitors Taquemine.

Further voyaging brought CABRILLO to a beautiful valley, no doubt Santa Barbara, where the natives were friendly, and to the island of San Lucas, now Santa Rosa, and to Cape Galera, now Point Concepcion. The good anchorage at this last place he named Todos Santos. Thence they went up to Cape Pinos, which is perhaps the point still so called at the southern end of Monterey Bay. But on the night of Nov. 11, when six leagues off shore, a great storm separated the ships, and after trying a long time to weather it the flagship put in nearer the coast, where she found her consort on the 15th. They seem to have gone afterward a little further northwest, and sighted a point in about 40°. But the weather being still against them, they turned southward, and at length cast anchor in their old harbor of La Posesion Island, in San Miguel Bay. This was soon named Juan Rodriguez, after their commander, for there, on the 8d of January, 1543, the gallant explorer died. He had broken his arm in a fall a few months before, but had persisted in going on, and exposure proved fatal. His last injunction was to push on again, and accordingly his chief pilot, BARTOLOMÈ FERRELO, went north with the vessels, reaching, as he thought, the latitude of 44°, being driven by a gale about sixty miles above a reckoned latitude of 43°. But the usual deductions would make his highest north 42° or 42° 80', or just

This is the exploit whose 850th anniver sary San Diego is now to celebrate. Our navy will be represented at the ceremonies by the flagship Baltimore, the San Franeisco, and the Charleston, under Rear Admiral GHERARDI, while President DIAZ will send troops from Mexico to take part in them. Other names are famous in the exploration of the Pacific coast, but the onor of discovering the part of it that now belongs to the United States is Cabrillo's He did not, indeed, give to California its name. That had been applied several years earlier to the peninsula, which was then supposed to be an island. Who hit upon the name is not now certainly known; but in 1862 the Rev. E. E. HALE traced its probable origin to an old romance, the "Sergas of Esplandian," by Montalvo, in which an sland called California is spoken of. This island was on "the right hand of the Indies," and was a country full of gold, and peopled by black Amazons; but it is the further description of the place as "very near the Terrestrial Paradise" that will sat isfy southern Californians of the happy stroke achieved in borrowing the name for their favored region.

# Why Young Englishmen Do Not Marry.

The Daily News of London has of late given a great deal of space to correspondonce discussing the question. Why young men do not marry. Amid the flood of drivel we have found some nuggets of good sense which may be classified under the head of

explanations or of remedies. A young woman who signs herself "One Who Laughs in Her Sleeve" undertakes to solve the problem in a few words. "It seems to me." she writes. "that a young man does not marry for one of the three following reasons: Either he cannot afford to marry, or he does not wish to marry, or else no one will have him." The matter is not so simple as this young person seems to think. Her three reasons are as applicable to the last century as to this, and what the Daily News wishes to learn is why marriages now take place less frequently or much later than they did a hundred or fifty years ago. For the growing disinclination to marriage among young Englishmen another correspondent, who signs himself "A Junior Barrister," would account as follows: "I think twentyfive may be taken as the average age at which young men married fifty or sixty years ago. Forty has been stated to be the average age in the present Why is this? I think the causes to day. which the change is mainly due, will be found in the end to reduce themselves to a question of ways and means. Human nature is the same in these days as it was half a century ago, but the conditions of life are greatly altered. Our fathers and grandfathers made a start in life at a much earlier age than is possible to us now. The complaint that professions and business were overstocked was then known. Average ability and industry as a rule met with their reward be-

vantage over us the past generation added another not less important. The standard of requirements was a much more modest one than ours. For the young professional man, or one in a similar social rank, £300 sterling, or even £200 sterling, was not deemed an insufficient income to begin married life upon. This is not so now. To whom are we to impute the blame? Not altogether to the young man. Even if his flancée were of the right sort, and if he and she were prepared to make a stand against the extravagance of their age, I fancy the parents of his intended wife would have something to say about the inadequacy of means, should he propose a marriage on such a stipend." This young barrister unquestionably hits

the mark, though he speaks not from personal experience, but from reflection upon his observations. So far as the alleged overweening expectations of women are concerned, his judgment is confirmed by one who signs himself "Artium Baccalaureus." but who, having been thrice married, might fitly have described himself as a doctor in connubial arts. "My present age," he writes, " is forty-five. When I reached my twentieth year, I married a young woman of eighteen. She was a beauty, well brought up and educated, an American, but capricious, selfish, and of a cold nature, although very pious. With her I was not happy at all, and she died after being married to me for five years. My second better half was a poor English woman, about twenty-two years old, handsome, good natured, with some musical talent, fond of dressing and living in a superior style. She died at the age of thirty. Was I happy with her? No. My third wife was an excellent French lady of twenty-five, very plous, pretty, educated, but very egotistical, jealous, and of a hot, unreasonable temper. She died after having shared my lot for twelve years. Result: no happiness, except that she gave me three children. What was the cause? My own poverty. After twenty-six years of matrimonial experience and of honest labor in the struggle for life and in trying to make three different poor women happy and contented. I have been treated with ingratitude and with complaints for my being poor. Did my three better halves Yes, but they would have loved me more if I had been richer. Did I love my wives? Yes. Then why was I never happy? Because, as I think, the love of modern woman is principally based upon the comfort that money procures."

It will be observed that this thrice-married one attributes to his wives the whole blame for his unhappiness and for the consequent reluctance of his unmarried acquaintances to follow his example. The same view, however, is taken by another correspondent, who signs himself "A Brute": "Every year English women seem to improve in personal appearance. They are far healther, far handsomer, and far more becomingly dressed than they used to be some years ago. But, although in my opinion they look prettier and neater than they ever did before, I regret to say that every year I consider they are also growing more mercenary. They are gradually getting to be as hard and as selfish and as rude as man himself. While men are improving in manners women are deteriorating."

Both of these correspondents seem to overlook the possibility that there may be shortcomings on the part of the male sex. They belong, we fear, to the category of the bridegroom who is said to have told the bride immediately after the wedding: "Well, dear, now you and I are one, and I am that one." This is, at all events, the suspicion suggested by a female correspondent in the following epistle, which shows that the writer is not unacquainted with the rhetorical force of irony:

"The reason why my young man does not marry is secause I have not yet educated him up to the standard of usefulness that I desire him to attain, In the first place he must be thoroughly domesticated, able to cook my dinner, keep strings on my petticoats, and neatly darn my stockings. He must keep my home above the southern boundary of Oregon; and Banckoff does not think he went beand ban comfortable; not be too fond of going out, but always ready to greet me on my return from work with a self patiently in illness. I do not care that he should be intellectual. Sufficient arithmetic to keep my ac-counts and prevent my being cheated by shopkcepers. taste enough to superintend my cooking successfully sufficient musical ability to play and sing to me in the evening, sufficient love of literature to read aloud to me when I am tired of music, and sufficient mental capacity to enable him to look up to me and appreci-ate my ideas: this will be all that I require of him. But he must keep young and pretty as long as possible. or I shall tire of him; he must be animated, but never firt. In return I offer him board and lodging, enoug moneyto dress himself as befits my husband, not quit ocket money to buy himself Berlin wool to make in dippers, or to purchase such little presents for the chil dren and myself as his husbandly heart shall dictate. When I find a young man suitable in these respects I will waive the question of his dot as he will certainly enable me to live at a cheaper rate than now in my e pensive lodgings and with my extravagant landiady.

Whether the men or the women are to blame, it is admitted by all the correspondents of the Daily News that, as a matter of fact, marriages in England are growing fewer and later. Cannot this state of things be cured? From the various remedies proposed we select two, the first of which comes from a lady, evidently of experience, who appropriately signs herself "Common Sense." She writes as follows:

"Since the lords of creation lay so much stress on the socking part of our aducation, of course every gir eader will at once purchase a blank book, if she does ess one, for writing in recipes. May I sugges the following for cooking husbands? A good many husbands are utterly spoiled by mismanagement, Some women keep their husbands constantly in hot water. Others let them freeze by their carelesanes and indifference. Some keep them in a siew by their irritating ways and words; others roast them; some will not take the trouble to cook them at all; others keep them in pickle all their lives. It cannot be sup keep them in pickie all their lives. It cannot be sup-posed that any husband will be fit for human nature's daily food when treated in this way, but they are quite tender and good if carefully cooked. In selecting your husband do not be guided by the ilvery appearance, as in mackers, nor by the golden int, as in salmon. Select them yourself, as tastes differ. Do not go to market for him; the best are a ways brought to the door. It is far better to have none unless you learn how to cook him. Take a preserving kettle of finest percelain, if you have it. If not, an earthenware pipkin will do, with care. See that th linen in which you wrap him is nicely washed and mended and with the required number of buttons and strings sawn on. Tie him in the kettle with the strong silk cord of comfort, as the duty cord is apt to be wea Make a clear, steady fire out of love, neatness, and cheerfulness; set him as near to this as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and fizzes, do not be any ous. Some husbands do this until they are quite done They are apt to hop out of the kettle and be burnt and rusty on the edge, since, like crabs and lobsters, you have to cook them whole. Add a little sugar, but n inegar nor pepper on any account. A little spice imsudgment. Don't stick a sharp instrument into him to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently; water nto too cool a place. Serve with suitable sauce."

The other remedy recommended for the decadence of marriage in Great Britain is suggested by a "Yankee Bachelor." With this we must take our leave of this edifying correspondence. "Looking at this question," says the "Yankee Bachelor," from an American point of view, I can only diagnose the whole trouble in one word: overproduction. You have too many fine young men in this cramped though glorious country of yours, who are bound to ubmit to the low wages that competition always causes. You have too many fine girls who are forced to end their days in

chap who cannot afford to keep himself. New for the cure: Emigrate. This is the only solution for the troubles of English lads and lasses. To the male overproduct I would say: 'Off with you to America, my stalwart friends. Your accent will procure you an introduction into the best "sassiety;" your talents will be fully appreclated and remunerated, if you have any; if not, it will make no difference, because you are English, you know.' To the female overproduct I would say: 'And off with you to America, my bonnie lassie. There are not three women to every man over there. Your winning ways and beautiful complexion are sure to obtain for you all the husbands you want; that is, you can choose from many. If you care to make your own living, and wait for your English over, you can make more money banging a typewriter than he is earning in London; and perhaps eventually you may be able to send for him to join you."

## New Jersey Queerness.

According to our esteemed contemporary the New York Tribune, this little incident occurred in Jersey City on Thursday last: " A dog, owned by William Kenr of South Paul ave nue and Concord street, bit J. O. Darsoott of 58 Concord street on the leg. Kaur refused to allow the dog to be shot. He was locked up for four hours. He then told

the police they could take the dog." Is it possible that the law of New Jersey authorizes the police to imprison a dog owner in order to force him to consent that his dog shall be shot?

It strikes the outside observer, contem plating the facts calmly from the east shore of the Hudson River, that it would be rather more sensible to shoot the dog, if the dog required shooting, without the consent of

#### A Democrat on the Tariff.

There being many interpretations of Senator HILL's recent words upon the tariff, we will give his specific statements which must be regarded as overriding such generalities as may have given rise to conflict of opinion. In Brooklyn the other night Senator HILL's tariff platform, or his understanding of the Chicago platform, was expressed in the following form:

"The tariff upon manufactured articles should, as general rule, be larger where similar articles are pre-

duced in this country than where they are not." "The tariff imposed upon all manufactured articles (other than those which for good reasons are placed on the free list) should equal the difference between the rate of wages paid in this and foreign countries, so far as labor enters into the cost of their production."

" In maintaining the duties which must necessarily be collected, we would discriminate in favor of American labor and American Industries."

This is the essence of the doctrine of protection. Upon this theory the McKINLEY tariff might be built up; and the fact that last year Senator Hill, instead of a general anti-protection movement, proposed the repeal of the McKinkey law, shows that his main difference with the Republican statesman whom he had driven out of Congress was a question of detail rather than of principle. Senator HILL is a Democrat and he is also what our free trade friends would call a protection Democrat. Mr. CLEVELAND's recent speech in Madison Square Garden indicates that in his ap proaching letter of acceptance he will adopt views like those of Senator HILL.

After all, the truth is that there can be no issue on the tariff this year so crystallized and fundamental that the two great contending parties can divide intelligently upon it. The battle is over the Force bill. No Force bill! No Negro Domination!

We congratulate a considerable number of Democrats long interested particularly in Mr. CLEVELAND, in the new light that now possesses them regarding the necessity of turning the regular Democracy out of the New York city government. In 1890, at a time of the great Force bill crisis, many of them were connected with a venomous attack upon Tammany Hall, and a campaign to elect a Mug wump Republican Mayor. The exhibition of such a division in the Democratio forces in the This feature of the situation they have now earned to comprehend, and, like Democrate tried and true, they now deprecate a similar movement.

JOHN CHINAMAN knows that we are his friend, and that we have stood up with him in defence of his right to life, washing, liberty, money, and the pursuit of happiness through a return ticket to China. We have twice given him good advice since he began to resist our law which requires him to register his name in the Government books. We now give him advice for the third time, according to the custom of the more amiable mandarins of his own flowery land. Do not ask the Emperor to come here to punish us for your sake; do not pass resolutions saying that our laws are brutal and har barous; do not let the Six Companies insult the people among whom they have grown rich; and do not pay any more money to those greedy companies. Then put your name or the registry book like a good Chinaman, and don't bother us any more. If you take this advice, we will yet stand up for you, and make it hot for any Melican who does you wrong. Ask Wong CHIN Foo.

We are pleased to learn that the Jersey City Board of Works has directed the Chief Engineer to prepare specifications for a new supply of pure and wholesome water for the city. The water of Jersey City is nasty, has been nasty for years, and has grown nastier year after year. No community and no person can safely drink such water as that of the Passalo River. The Board of Works ought to be able to provide a new supply by next spring. Jersey City is a great rich, intelligent, enterprising city, with manufacturing, commercial, and maritime interests of surpassing importance By introducing all the latest improvements it would add greatly to its attractions. In the first place, it must have an abundant supply

We stand up for the name of the BOWERY. t shan't be changed. It can't be changed. There isn't enough strength in the Board of Aldermen to change it. There is history in the name: there are memories in it; there are power and beauty in it. There are books about it, both in prose and verse. There have been romances in it, rafts of them. How attractive to many a man and woman of New York is the word Bowery. It goes back to the days of the solid Dutchmen from Holland who settled upon this refulgent isle of Mannattan in the year 1623, and about whom our esteemed Democratio fellow citizen. ex-Surro gate Gideon J. Tucker, has just composed a book of poetry that must stiffen the pride of all the living descendants of the Dutchmen who came here from Holland. We stand up for the word which all farmers ought to love the name of a street containing many people

who ought to be farmers. There are certain storekeepers on the Bowery who want its name changed to South Third avenue, because, as they say, the word Bowery has a bad reputation, and they do not like to put it on their business cards. This is preposterous. The Bowery has a reputation all its own. It is a street of business houses and homes all the way from Chatham square to Cooper Union. It has places of amusement churches, and hotels. It has many fine stores kept by men just as respectable as any other men in this town. It has thousands of hones ouseholders, living in comfort and happiness

bustle and go. It is a street which that flaming free trader, HENRY WATTERSON of Ken-tucky, and Field Marshal MUBAT HALSTEAD some time of Cincinnati, but now of Brooklyn. once explored after midnight with pleasure under the guidance of a polished New Yorker It is a street that George Washington knew

We cannot permit any change of the mellifluous name which was given to it by the Dutchmen from Holland, about whom Mrs. MARTHA J. LAMB has so much to say in her excellent "History of the City of New York." If the Bowery's name was changed, it would lose its identity in the mind of mankind. The Parisians often change the names of

their streets for political reasons. There is no good reason for changing the fine old name of the Bowery. Let it stand. The managers of the Food Exhibition that

is to be opened in Madison Square Garden next week should be very careful to rule out all products and preparations that cannot stand the most rigorous inspection. must tolerate no sham; they must admit no exhibit that cannot be guaranteed; they must not permit the exhibition to become a mere

agency for advertising.

We give this warning in time. There have been complaints about other exhibitions of the

We have reason to believe that the exhibition which is to be opened next week, and kept open for three weeks, will be finer and more satisfactory every way than any other ever held in this country.

"All the gentlemen connected with the management of the standard Chemical Company are well-known business men of high standing and interrity, and we have no hesitation in saying that the opportunity to buy this stock at 20 is a very unusual one that will pay large profits and should be taken advantage of at once before a further advance is made. The company's offices are in the United Hank building, the and W2 Broadway, New York. The par value of the astock is \$100, and is issued full paid and non-assessable. Remit check for the number of shares wanted, or have the stock sent C, O. D. by express before the price advances.—Tar Sun."

We note the foregoing paragraph in an adsertisement printed in various newspapers in this city. It never appeared in THE SUN. and we invite the attention of the police to the swindler who is responsible for it.

"We are growing to be a country of little folks." according to the Rev. Sam Jones of Georgia, the "holy terror" who has been thooping up the Gospel round here for about week. Well, Sam, we're just about the same old size, the size of our gran'pops and their preternaturals clear up right along all through to the beginning, so far as we know by the books and the stories that are scooped up to put in print. Take, for example, the Georgians from up in the mountains down clear to the sea, bet two shucks of corn they mow as much as their forbears knew, weigh about the same, and measure just like around the waist by the tape line. They are not less enterprising, and can stand just as long sermons, and are not behindhand when the contribution box is passed for the heathen. We don't believe that we are growing smaller than the folks used to grow, either in the brains or in the feet, and we believe we could tell them some things they never found out for themselves on their own account.

Let us play fair, Sam. Let us even up the American stock from the earliest settlers down to the present generation of our natura kind. We challenge you to prove that the folks of this time came from any bigger folks that ever lived before them. We challenge you to prove that old OGLETHORPE himself had as glib a tongue as you have, or could clear off as much hash as you can.

The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine publishes a long essay about Mr. Andrew Carne-GIE, based upon the assumption that he has pretended to be a "converted sinner." in the Methodist sense. Here are some of its remarks about Mr. CARNEGIE:

"He preferred to get religion, turned exhorter, and to thorough was his conversion that he was not conent with oral announcements of a 'change of heart. out must needs go into print and startle the world with the declaration that he had been 'converted.' was the bue and cry when Cassegue proclaimed that the scales had fallen from his eyes and that the devils had been cast out of him. Henceforth he belonged to His sins had all been washed away. He had been moulded anew."

In speaking thus, the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine gives evidence that it is not well informed about Mr. CARNEGIE. Ever since Mr. CARNEGIE's name became familiar in this country, or for perhaps twenty years past, he has been known as very much of a free thinker in religion. We do not suppose he would object to be called an agnostic or a disciple of ERBERT SPENCER. During the existence in this city of that extremely "liberal" organization, the Nineteenth Century Club, of which the late Mr. COURTLANDT PALMER WAS President, Carnegiz was a member of it; and he there made speeches of an agnostic kind. We may also mention the interesting fact that, upon one occasion, when a well-known "social reformer" of this city addressed the club. Mr. CARNEGIE claimed that he himself was "far nore of a Socialist" than the speaker was. Mr. CARNEGIE has never made any concealment of his religious "liberalism." but has often pro-

claimed it in public speeches and in print. We suppose that, as a Scotchman of Presbyterian parentage, Mr. CARNEGIE was baptized in the Presbyterian Church; but, as a conpicuous personage in this country, we have never heard of his professing to believe in any eligious creed, or of his being aught else than

Bpencerian. When the Locomotice Firemen's Magazine asserts that Mr. CARNEGIE has been a religious exhorter, and that he startled the world by leclaring that the devils had been cast out of him, that he had been converted, that his sins had been washed away, and that he belonged to the Lord, we must ask it to give us evilence in support of such assertions.

The Persians ought surely to have found out by this time that pilgrimages to holy places and prayers before hely shrines do not put a stop to the cholera. They began this sort of thing when the cholera broke out among them a year ago: they are keeping it up yet, while the cholera has never stopped its ravages. We believe that at least a quarter of a million of them have fallen before the destroyer within a year; and for months past tens of thousands of corpses have lain unburied in cities and villages. The Shah has fled from his capital, and the great people have sought refuge in the mountains, where they have not escaped the enemy. The scenes of misery in many places, as described by writers on the spot, are frightful.

The Persians will not adopt any natural or scientific method of dealing with the cholera. They trust in prayers and pligrimages which give them no relief. It is truly a shocking state of things. Away with superstition!

Prom the Tonkers Statesman. Dr. Jenkins, New York's Heath Officer, may have bis faults, but if the cholers shall be prevented from gain ing footbold in New York the citizens of the met The record of New York and its harbor is so far not

erely a triumph of medical science, but highly table to the Health Officer and his sealous and selfsacrificing assistants.

With the port of New York attacked by numerou cholers infested ships, he has protected that city from a visitation of the plague. His force has been wofully naufficient. His resources were very limited, yet he has succeeded in keeping the cholers at hay for a lonand with as little interference with commerce as was possible.

#### Cause for Gratttude. "I have repaired Willie's trousers," began Mrs.

"I'm glad there is one re-seated Bill in the house.

Witherby-Is this true, old man, that your wife has Uppelate (sadly)—I am afraid it is, old fellor

Her Side of It.

thing you don't want to talk about ? the pan to an epistic of this nature now fore life was half over, - To this add single blessedness, or marry some poor It is a street of industry, It is a street of industry, It is a street of industry, It is a street of industry. THE POICE OF THE LEADER,

It Gives Fighting Energy to the Ben of Every Part of the Country.

From the Rochester Herald. It will make Senator Hill one of the central figures of the conflict that will now be waged with redoubled energy on the Democrati side. It will have all the stimulating effect of a bugle blast upon the thousands of Demo-orats who have been waiting to follow their favorite leader into the fray. From the Nashville America

Senator Hill spoke earnestly, and his speech oming as it has at the very time when the nemies of Democracy were making most capital out of his silence, is a complete refutation of a slander against him personally and officially. New York Demogracy is united.

What he did was to touch the devotion of a ody of voters whom he understands almost better than any living man.

From the Chicago Herald. David B. Hill never did give much aid and omfort to Republicans. From the Omako Morning World-He

"And it came to pass that David triumphed over all his enemies."

From the New Orleans Times D Senator Hill has proved himself a Democran many occasions. He shows it again to-day. No one can doubt that he means what he says or that his followers will support the Democratic ticket. If there is any betrayal it will be in individual cases.

From the Chicago Times The delivery of that speech ended the caree of one of the most industriously circulated lies the Republican press has coined during the campaign. From the Macon Evening H

David B. Hill has now taught the hopeful Republicans not to hope.

One of the best Democratic speeches ever delivered in any campaign. From the Newport Berald. The fond hopes of the Republicans of disaf-

ection in the New York Democracy have been dispelled by Hill's able speech. From the Mauch Chunk Deme Hill is indeed a Democrat, and one of the

true stamp.

From the Mobile Daily Register.

The speech of Governor Hill was all that sould be desired. He speaks loyally and elequently for the Democratic nominees and

there is no mental reservation. From the Boston Dally Globs. As a formulation of the Democratic principles of this campaign and a logical demonstration of their righteousness, this speech is practically sure of not being surpassed during the present contest.

From the Norfolk Landmark Senator Hill's speech has caused Demoeratic stock to go up with a bound.

From the Rome Tribu Since Senator Hill's speech there can be no onger any doubt that the Democracy of New York is united and harmonious. Every sign points to victory.

### The Sun Is Right on the Force Bill.

From the Richmond Name.

THE NEW YORK SUN is one of the ablest and nost entertaining newspapers published in the United States.

THE SUN is sound on one subject, and the good people of the South are going to be al-ways grateful to it for the stand it takes in onnection with that. It rightly puts the Force bill forward as I

great issue in this canvass, in presence of which, as far as the South is concerned, all other questions and issues are dwarfed. It admits and charges openly that the Force bill is an attempt to make the white people of the South submit to negro domination, and maintains that its white brethren of the South shall not be subjected to this degradation. May its influence be powerful so long as it remains the champion of right and personal liberty in the country.

Cooked Organic Impurities in the Croton Water,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Suspecting the puri ty of the Croton water as supplied here, I subjected three glasses of it to Condy's finid color test, with this result: The glass of unboiled water into which three drops of Condy's purple duid had been dropped turned rapidly from pink to yellow, thus betraying the presence of organic impurities. Some freshly boiled water in another glass retained the pink has without the alightest alteration of tint, thus proving its purity and the necessity of boiling the Croten water when re-

quired for drinking purposes.
Some half heated water drawn from the faucet in the tained its pink color longer than the unbeiled water, but it soon became yellow, and demonstrated that orgaule impurities still existed in its lukewarm state.

I recommend this interesting color test, as it is as fective as simple. Yours faithfully.

I. St. ELERY LIDDELL Naw Your. Sept. 24.

Foreign Notes of Real Interes One bundred and twenty thousand copies of Zola's

Debacle have been sold in less than three me has received \$60,000 for the publication in feuilletons of nineteen volumes, and by their publication in book form he has made about \$160,000 mose. In twenty years altogether he has made about \$260.00 Col. Mapleson, who lately was robbed of his watch and chain, has received a heavy one from California with this inscription: "From the gods of San Francisco, who cannot forget the man who gave musica America its greatest enjoyment in the present genera-tion, and sympathize with the robbery in Drury lane." An old woman named Fort has just been murdered near Bordeaux by a man who thought she had cast an evil eye upon him. She long had the local reputation of being a witch, and a peasant who thought he had some hard substance in his stomach consulted a clair voyant, and upon the strength of her information he

went and killed Madame Fort. The first locomotive on the Jaffa Railway reached Jerusalem on Aug. 21. The road will stop half a mile outside of the Jaffa Gate in consequence of the pressure for preserving the most important sacred associations. Then the Jerusalem station is finally opened, on Sent 26, the passengers will have to travel to the city acros the Valley of Hinnom through the Jewish quarter, the most squalid part of the district.

A German doctor of reputation prescribes aluminium as a permanent cure for rhenmatism. A finger ring made of this metal, and properly joined with another metal worn on the finger for one week will cure the worst case. It generates a gentle current of elec I wenty-eight cases of ours are reported. Aluminium also proves to be very valuable for making artificial noses. They are durable and light,

An English woman sued the Midland Railway Company for compensation for the loss of her husband, who was killed in an accident on that road, and recorered damages. Thereupon the company, which had sold him an accident insurance policy with his ticket, contended that the amount of this insurance should be deducted from the damages awarded, since if he had died a natural death, the widow would have received nothing on a policy of that nature. The claim of the company was not allowed. The law of Denmark new gives to every Danish subtest

man or woman, the right to a pension at CO years of age, except in cases of convicted criminals, of those who have fraudulently made over their preperty to relatives, of those who have brought them tress by extravagance, or who have during the preced-ing ten years received relief from the parish, or who have been convicted of mendicity. The parish exam ines each case and reports the amount of relief to be granted. It may be withheld if the benediciary becomes ineligible through misconduct or improper penditure of his pension, or if he marries. contributes half the expense of the parish in distribut-\$270,000 each year from '91 to '95 and \$550,000 in subsequent years. There is no appeal from the decis-

Scribner's Magazine for October takes up the Chicago Fair of 1893, Mr. H. C. Bunner acting as guide to the reader, with Mr. W. T. Smedley to point out with his pencil the "especial bits." Mr. Brownell centinues his articles on French art, taking up the romantic painters; his article is illustrated with many excellent painters: his article is interested paintings by Gericault, Corot, Millet, and others. "A School for Street Arabe" is the subject of the sixth article in the series on the Poer in Great Cities; it describes the D'Alembers school near Paris. Mr. Faul L. Ford gives extracts from Jefferson's private memoranda, in an interesting article called "Thomas Jefferson in Undress," doing for the great Democrat what Moore first did in dissect-ing Sheridan. In the "Historic Momenta Beries" Dr. Daniel D. Slade describes the "First Capital Operation Under the Induence of Ether"; a moment as progna as any described heretofore in the series. Octave Thanet and Bliss Perry offer the only short stories postry is not forgotten; ner are the always-expected "comide, of the book of the Bamper

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The season at the watering places has gassad the height, and its gayeties are narrow ing themselves down to pienies, lunchsons, five o'clock teas, and similar informal affairs. Dinners still hold their own at Newport, however, and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbill's prandial feast on Friday for the entertainment of nearly haif a hundred of her particular friends was worthy of Mrs. Bradley Martin, whose digestion, it is said, is seriously disturbed unless her table. groaning with an abundance of good things. is surrounded by a crowd of appreciators. A solitary dinner or even a family party is a nightmare to her.

The dinners this summer at Newport and Bar Harbor have been on a lavish scale of sumptuousness, regulated, however, by the taste and imaginative power that distinguishes American entertainers. No people in the world know so well how to spend money as the Americans. They may not have the same solid results to show as an Englishman has when he purchases a porcelain, a picture, or a horse, but they part with their money for their own comfort and enjoyment and for those of their friends. It is true that in giving an entertainment they expend large sums upon matters of detail, but by so doing not only do they improve and amend the national taste, but they make feasts and banquets oceasions for refined and cultivated enjoyment rather than for gluttony and excess.

In the great world of London no originality whatever appears. The men are all fashioned upon one model, a very presentable and wellbred one, it is true, but at the same time slightly monotonous. The cut of their clothes is identical, the color and pattern of their eckties extremely similar, and the stays, which are universally worn by men who have passed their first youth, produce always the same stiff, unbending carriage and unnatural breadth and height of shoulders. That they are tall, well grown, and well developed, they owe to nature and early training. In small matters, such as the setting and decoration of a dinner table, one fashion does duty for the whole round of society functions. A novelty is introduced at the beginning of the season by some enterprising person, and is produced and reproduced, until the habitual diner out inwardly curses the unfortunate originator.

For instance, wheelbarrows were the favorite concelt for the centre of a table this senson. They were to be had in Dresden, Sevres, and Saxony china, in colorless bisque, and sometimes in the beautiful sea-green glass with golden traceries over its delicate surface, which is beginning to supersede percelain for table adornment. These wheelbarrows had sach an artistically modelled figure of a boy attached to it, and were filled with growing maiden-hair fern, flowering lobelin, with its pretty blue blossoms, or any other graceful vine. They were placed at the corners of the embroidered linen, silk, or satin square, which is now universally in use, and in the middle of which stands a low vase with a wealth of blooming flowers overflowing its sides. A very pretty central decoration was thus constructed, but after seeing it on every luncheon and dinner table for a period of five or six weeks, one was conscious of an overpowering longing that the boys might trundle off with

the wheelbarrows and never return. Champagne cup, claret cup, and a delicious white wine concoction, of which Chateau Yquem forms the principal ingredient, were the rage in London this last season, and the antique crystal jugs in which they were served were exquisitely artistic in their form; but the pretty conceit of a bunch of white or purple grapes thrown over the top, which has been seen so often in Newport, would never have occurred to a British host or hostess.

It very rarely happens that the quiet tennis-

playing, boating, and fishing colony at New London take the wind out of Newport's sails. but just now there is just a little cyclone of gayety sweeping over the beautiful harbor where big yachts and men-of-war ride at anchor, while groups of giant trees nod and wave to them from the shore. Prince Isenberg and his suite are mainly responsible for this new departure, and the extent and variety of entertainments that have been given for them almost eclipse the hospitality received at Newport by Lady and Miss Lily Egerton. There is no doubt that a distinguished guest-especially if he or she be possessed of an ancient and picturesque title-adds greatly to the glamor of tea, dinner, or luncheon parties, and is a raison d'etre extremely exhilarating to those who are asked to the festivities. A fancy ball at the Casino. a fishing excursion on a steam launch, a retty women burnt their fingers and his Highness healed the wounds, have been among the festivities given in his honor, to say nothing of teas, dinners, nd luncheons, at nearly all of which the pretty Miss Williams, the reported flances of the French Minister, has been the belle of belies. Autumn weddings loom up in quite an im-

posing cluster. Three are to take place at Newport-Miss Sherman to Mr. Harold Brown, Miss King to Mr. McCagg. and Miss Gammell to Mr. Arthur Herbert, who, by the way, does not belong to either the English or the Irish branch of the historic family of that name. It is to be hoped that one at least of these young ladies will adopt the very pretty fashion which was almost universal in London and Paris last spring, of having little cirls from 0 to 10 years of age for bridesmalds. In their white surah frocks, tied with pink or blue sashes, and Charlotte Corday caps giving piquancy to their little faces, they make a wonderfully pretty bridal group, and when the bride wears a court train, which is borne by two boys with the Fauntleroy curls and collar, the effect is extremely picturesque.

Good dressmakers, by the way, absolutely refuse to make wedding gowns in the Empire style. A kind of superstition seems to hang over the fashions worn by the unfortunate Josephine, and the short waist, low-cut boules. and straight, loose above though tight below petticoat are absolutely tabooed for young brides. They are to be worn extensively, however, at balls and dinners, and when made of rich satin, heavily embroidered with gold or silver, have a certain quaintness that is not unattractive.

No fashion is universal or imperative, however. A woman may be clad as the Empress Josephine one day and as Marie Antoinette the next. The widest latitude is permitted to suit different styles, sizes, and complexions, and fancy and imagination are allowed full play in the trousseau or outfit of a society belle. A stout woman becomes a horror to an Empire gown. So likewise does a very thin one, who resembles nothing so much as a Shaking Quaker when she gets it on. But for the juste-milieu with rounded forms, in perfeet symmetry, there have been many uglier fashions than those conceived and worn by the great Napoleon's divorced wife.

Almost every one has dipped into the "Eng-lishman in Paris." a book which has been much read, criticised, and talked about in London this summer. Its authorship is still unacknowledged, and the fiction that it was written by Sir Richard Wallace, who was a natural son of the late Marquis of Hertford, and to whom the Marquis left all the property he could dispose of has been exploded by his widow. Sir Richard was the founder of the Bethnal Green Museum, located in the worst part of London, but filled with fine pictures and objects of art, which would seem to be rather thrown away upon the population smong whom it is placed.

## The Souvenir Maif Bollars,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.-The design for the five million souvenir half dollars was agreed upon to-day by the World's Fair people and Mint Director Leech. The face of the coin will contain Lotto's head of Columbus and the reverse side his caravals, under which are two giobes. Across the globes will be the figures 1492. Under the globes will be the year in which the coin is struck, 1892 or 1893. Director Leech said he hoped to have 1,000,000 of these souvenir pieces struck this year and the remaining 4,000,000 early in 1893.

Asthmatic troubles and soreness of the lungs of throat are usually evercome by Dr. Jayne's Expectorall, a sure quantity for all colds. -Ads